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No. I-11011/06/2015-DBT
Govt. of India/भारत सरकार
Cabinet Secretariat/ मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय
DBT Mission/प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण मिशन

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4th Floor, Shivaji Stadium Annexe
Rajiv Chowk, New Delhi – 110 001
Dated the 22nd March, 2016.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Follow-up Meeting on 29th March, 2016 on proposed 'Social Security Platform'- regarding

The undersigned is directed to refer to the meeting held under the chairmanship of Secretary (C&PG) on 18th March, 2016 with regard to the proposed 'Social Security Platform' (SSP). The minutes of the meeting have already been issued vide O.M of even number dated 21st March, 2016.

2. To take the idea of SSP forward, a follow-up meeting is scheduled on 29th March, 2016 at 11.00 AM under the chairmanship of Secretary, DeitY, in Secretary Conference Room, DeitY, Electronics Niketan, 6, CGO Complex, New Delhi-3.

3. The agenda of the meeting will be as under:

- i. Design standards and specifications of the Unified Beneficiary Database- As the first step, the requisite data fields pertaining to demographic and other details of individuals have to be identified and frozen in the Universal Beneficiary Database (UBD).
- ii. Design specifications for seeding NPR database with Aadhaar and mobile numbers- Updated NPR with Aadhaar and Mobile numbers have been collected in mop-up round. The information collected manually needs to be digitized. States will be undertaking the exercise. As starting point for UBD, the design specifications of the application system to capture this information need to be finalized.
- iii. A Common platform for registration of births and deaths- There are various versions of CRS being implemented in different States. There is need to finalize one common application for the entire country which can also be integrated with UBD.

On file for who should attend.

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4. It is requested to make it convenient to attend the meeting.

Shwetha Rao. B
(Shwetha Rao. B)
Research Officer
Tele.# 23343860 Ext.316

To

1. The Director General, UIDAI
2. The Register General & Census Commission of India
3. DG NIC & Addl. Secretary DeitY (Shri. Ajay Kumar) - NIC team dealing with digitization of updated NPR & CRS
4. Joint Secretary, D/o Rural Development (Shri Santosh Mathew)
5. Economic Advisor, D/o Rural Development (Shri Manoranjan Kumar)
6. Joint Secretary, D/o Financial Services (Shri Rajesh Aggarwal)
7. Joint Secretary, DBT, Cabinet Secretariat

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No.I-11011/145/2015-DBT
Govt. of India/भारत सरकार
Cabinet Secretariat/ मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय
DBT Mission/प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण मिशन

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4th Floor, Shivaji Stadium Annexe
Rajiv Chowk, New Delhi – 110 001
Dated the 21st March, 2016.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Minutes of the Meeting held on 18th March, 2016 at 4.30 PM under the chairmanship of Secretary (C&PG) on 'Social Security Platform'

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith the minutes of the meeting quoted above for information and necessary action please.

Shwetha Rao B
(Shwetha Rao. B)
Research Officer
Tele.# 23343860 Ext.316

Encl: a/a

To

1. Secretary, M/o Home Affairs
2. Secretary, D/o Electronics & Information Technology
3. Secretary, D/o Rural Development
4. Secretary, D/o Financial Services
5. Secretary, D/o Posts
6. Secretary, D/o Food & Public Distribution
7. Secretary, M/o Labour & Employment
8. Secretary, M/o Health & Family Welfare
9. Secretary, D/o Land Resources
10. Secretary, D/o Expenditure
11. The Director General, UIDAI
12. The Register General & Census Commission of India
13. Ex. Registrar General of India (Shri. C. Chandramauli)
14. OSD to MOS (F)
15. Joint Secretary (PF- II), D/o Expenditure
16. Joint Secretary (FI), D/o Financial Services
17. Joint Secretary (Petroleum), M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas
18. JS (TKP), Cabinet Secretariat
19. Joint CGA, PFMS

Keep on file pl.

[Signature]
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[Signature]
u/s

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86 PM U.S. (F)
Shri. Phaneendra
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No.D-11011/06/2016-DBT-Cab.
Government of India / भारत सरकार
Cabinet Secretariat / मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय
DBT Mission / प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण मिशन

Sub:- Minutes of the Meeting held on 18th March, 2016 on 'Social Security Platform'

A meeting under the Chairmanship of Shri Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, Secretary (C&PG) was held on 18.3.2016 at 4.30 PM to discuss the proposed Social Security Platform (SSP) in Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Shivaji Stadium Annexe, New Delhi. List of participants is annexed.

2. **Secretary (C&PG)** welcomed all the participants and stated that DBT initiative has taken concrete shape along with the defined purpose. The present meeting has been convened to hold discussions on the development of Social Security Platform which will serve as a single interface between the beneficiaries and the user Departments. He requested JS (DBT) to make a presentation on the broad contours of proposed SSP.
3. **JS (DBT)** made brief presentation on SSP. He stated that the concept of SSP has been discussed in two meetings held in July 2015 and January, 2016 under the Chairmanship of MoS (Finance). The DBT Mission had also organised a Workshop on SSP with stakeholders in February, 2016. Presently with the passing of the Aadhaar Bill in Parliament, it is right time to take the idea of SSP forward. In today's meeting, participation of major stakeholders makes it ideal for the development of SSP. A dynamic and federated **Unified Beneficiary Database (UBD)** will serve as a basic database that captures various data fields pertaining to the beneficiaries. A Hub & Spoke mechanism will update such database. This UBD could be used by all Departments for policy design and implementation. It was highlighted that there are two data base available that have done door to door survey, namely the SECC and NPR. NPR has also seeded the Aadhaar number.

4. **Secretary, D/o Land Resources** informed that Aadhaar serves as a financial address and databases need not be seeded with bank account. Once bank account is seeded with Aadhaar, the Aadhaar number is sufficient to provide the financial address. This would eliminate the need for maintaining extra data field updated in the proposed UBD. Any change in the bank account can be effectively covered by seeding the new account details with Aadhaar number over-writing the earlier information in NPCI mapper.
5. **Secretary, Land Resources** further explained that the idea of unified Social Security Platform is very attractive, but at the same time very complex. This is because G2P interface across Ministries/Departments is varied and presently on several platforms. The country has not handled such a complex platform in SSP till date. It might thus be useful to have multiple platforms with the same architecture and keep the databases federated. He also highlighted three important issues that need to be kept in mind while creating a UBD:
- i. It has to be ensured that one person is captured as a member of only one family, implying that family number may capture a group of individuals and not vice versa.
 - ii. The updation of such a UBD would be a massive and complex exercise. Authorising any specific body for the updation would create challenges. The solution has to be essentially technological.
 - iii. To create a UBD the suggestion on the floor is to link the updated NPR database with the SECC database that was created in 2011 and has since then remained static. The clash with these databases will happen continuously. It has to be ensured that the updated data in NPR does not get replaced with the 2011 data of SECC. Essentially the problems in linking the two databases have to be identified and then addressed.
6. **JS, Ministry of Labour & Employment** informed that the Ministry had already undertaken considerable work in developing software for capturing details of unorganised workers and had even proposed a smart card for them. However, multi issuance of smart card by different departments was not approved by PMO and it was suggested that seeding

the database on unorganised workers with Aadhaar was to be done. Thus, the requirement on date is each of data base is to seed Aadhaar independently. The solution lies in having a UBD. In view of the above, the Ministry proposed the idea of SSP linking bank accounts with Aadhaar. Also it sees the need for a monitoring system at District level and below for efficient functioning of the database. Such a UBD would also provide unique identity to beneficiaries and do away with the present situation wherein a beneficiary is getting multiple benefits in different accounts. The UBD software has to be essentially robust and dynamic.

7. **Secretary, DeitY** appreciated the idea of SSP that will be a unique and basic database. Presently various Departments/Ministries have their own databases. However, a basic database would be an ideal, wherein particular data fields would be frozen and subsequent data fields would be particular for individual Departments/Ministries. As a starting point RGI could provide the mirror image of NPR database that already have Aadhaar seeded against each individual and additional fields if required can be picked up from SECC using TIN number that is common in both data base. Presently every Ministry/Department is individually undertaking the Aadhaar seeding exercise in its beneficiary database, resulting in a very low level of seeding, i.e. on an average around 40%. However NPR has done a door-to door survey that is authenticated and collected Aadhaar number that has now thrown up the fact that Aadhaar enrolment across households is up to 75%. This in itself makes the case for SSP that would create a basic database.

8. Rather than each Ministry/Department collecting Aadhaar for seeding in their respective databases, a mechanism needs to be devised to automatically updating Aadhaar in various databases from common database like proposed SSP to avoid the duplicity of efforts and simplifying the processes. This it-self makes the case for SSP that would create a basic database. The commonality between NPR and SECC database is the TIN number, which would be used for linking the two databases.

9. Secretary DeitY also said that while one Aadhaar number is seeded with only one bank account presently, the citizens under the age of 10 are allowed to hold joint accounts with their parents, requiring more than one bank account being linked with a single Aadhaar number. DeitY would address this issue separately. **As a starting point for the creation of UBD, DeitY in association of DBT Mission would obtain the digitized NPR database and roll it out for testing in 2-3 states, understand and create the updation protocol for the database. Once the database is tested well, it would be developed to cover the entire country.**
10. RGI informed that NPR exercise was started under the law in 2010, mainly for the creation of respondent data that was to be updated with the various fields and also duly validated. The process of validation of data, through revenue machinery as well as household campaign is still underway. Further the date of birth captured in the database is as reported by the citizens and without any proof the responsibility of duplication as well. Only birth and death are captured and other dynamics like migration and splitting of families are not covered. Moreover, there are different versions of the CRS (Common Registration Software) developed by NIC teams in different States. There is need for adopting one common CRS application throughout the country so as to make the application standard across the States. NIC may undertake the exercise on priority. Presently only a summary sheet of data has been digitised. **The full data digitization should be completed in six months.** Data of few states selected to test the Unique common data can be made available at earlier date. He also added that the TIN number is transient and changes as a person moves from one place to another.
11. JS (TKP), Cabinet Secretariat stated that linking of only Aadhaar number to only one bank account would permit benefit transfer only through the APBS platform. Further apart from individual beneficiaries, identification households and providing unique identity to households is also required as several Ministries/Departments administer household-based schemes. Also the definition of households differs across schemes e.g. under Health Insurance programme of the Department of Health & Family Welfare, entitlement based on the number of people in the households. It was pointed out that

definition of family is not different but clear and accordingly household is captured in the NPR/SECC data base (both have used census household as base), and health insurance only speaks of additional benefits in the scheme if there are members above 60 years of age. Creation of a UBD requires further thinking on data points as well as ownership. The linking point could be Aadhaar or NPR or household number. The challenge however would be of architecture and regular updation of the database. The user Departments would be handicapped if the database is not regularly updated. However the SSP platform would greatly assist Ministries/Departments in proactive disclosure under RTI Act of benefits being disbursed by them to individuals.

12. **JS, Department of Rural Development** stated that the challenge in creating a UBD is to identify the common field in various databases. Department of Rural Development would be implementing the Prime Minister's Awas Yojana designed on the basis of SECC database shortly. Once implemented, real time validation on field will provide a good picture of the robustness of the SECC database. However each database developed by individual Ministry/Department has its own functionality. At best, there could be one parameter to link different databases maintained by different Ministries/Departments. In the entire exercise of creating a UBD, it is to be ensured that payment of pensions to people above the age of 80 years is not hampered rather pensions are delivered at their doorsteps.

13. **DG, UIDAI** stated that the issue is relating to Aadhaar being considered in the Hon'ble Supreme Court has to be borne in mind by developing the SSP. Even after the statutory backing being put in place with the passage of Aadhaar bill, issues pertaining to privacy and profiling remain. While privacy provisions are built in the Bill, the Bill still provides that the details of Aadhaar obtained from a citizen for a particular purpose cannot be further disclosed for other purposes, without the consent of the concerned individual. The creation of a UBD would thus require developing an appropriate consent mechanism. The new Act provides to link Aadhaar for all the benefits and services that will roll through from consolidated fund of India, thus, Aadhaar seeding and its usage for all individual and family benefit schemes will be in line with the new Act.

14. **DDG, NIC, Department of Food & Public Distribution** informed that the SSP would act as a web service that subsumes all Departments/Ministries. However he flagged two issues in this regard:

- i. The frequency of updation of NPR database is 5 years while the PDS database requires updation every one month. It is thus important that mechanism to update for the Ministries/Departments especially for birth and death need to be developed to update data as per their needs.
- ii. The TIN in SECC data is not unique; one person may have two or more TIN. Aadhaar number would have to be used for filling the database.

15. **JS, Department of Financial Services** stated that the SSP architecture appears to be much centralised. At the ground level, the basic pre-requisites for implementation of a scheme would include basic checks on data related to bank accounts, Aadhaar number etc, automatic reconciliation, standard MIS up to village level that provides information of velocity and volume of transactions. With regard to the banking system, an important issue is whether to have one account or multiple accounts seeded with Aadhaar in the NPCI mapper. He drew attention to the case of pensioners who preferred to have two accounts – one personal account for receiving pensions and another for receiving LPG subsidy for the household. Also particular State Governments like Maharashtra have tied up with specific banks for creation of bank account in which all social benefits are transferred by the State Government. He also clarified that apart from bank accounts, postal accounts are also eligible for credit of DBT payments. However the use of money orders remains important for payment of pensions. Again there is no specific 'Jan Dhan account' in the banking system; one account may be identified for payment of social benefits.

16. **Special Secretary, D/o Expenditure** informed that only 20% of the total expenditure is on social sector while the rest 80% is transfer from the State Governments. In the creation of SSP the centre cannot override the States. The existing institution mechanism has to be examined and a suitable architecture has to be devised. DBT

constitutes of small component of the proposed SSP. However, SSP would have to be built on the existing PFMS which was initially developed to serve for a particular purpose. There is thus a need to strengthen PFMS. Also incentive structure to the banking system has to be addressed. The budgetary and financial system as well processes have to be fine-tuned to adapt to the new architecture

17. After details deliberations, it was decided that:

- i. DeitY would obtain the digitized NPR database – the SSP data base and then develop the architecture to have features for common data base providing for family, individual with parameters captured in NPR and SECC. The Aadhaar seeding will enable DBT to all individual (pensions, scholarships etc) and family based schemes (housing toilet etc). To be rolled out on pilot basis in 2-3 states by 30th June, 2016.
- ii. The software of individual schemes will be linked to common data base. The escalation would be reviewed on the basis of pilot. Meanwhile NPR will set up regime to record the birth and death. Other updation as migration due to mirage, split or shift of family, CoS will separately take a meeting to streamline the regime for rural and urban population.
- iii. Meanwhile consultation may be undertaken by DBT Mission for deciding the basic structure of proposed SSP, it's legal framework, Centre-State model for its functioning and standardisation of various processes.

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List of Participants

1. Shri Sanjay Kumar Srivastava, Secretary (C&PG), Cabinet Secretariat.
2. Shri Ajay N Jha, Special Secretary, D/o Expenditure, North Block,
3. Shri Vijay S Madan, Secretary, D/o Land Resources.
4. Smt. Aruna Sharma, Secretary, DeitY.
5. Shri Gautam Ghosh, Deputy Director General, NIC.
6. Shri Sailesh, Additional Secretary, RGI.
7. Shri Peeyush Kumar, Joint Secretary (DBT), Cabinet Secretariat.
8. Shri Sanjiv Mittal, Joint Secretary, DeitY
9. Shri Rajesh Agarwal, Joint Secretary, D/o Financial Services.
Shri Rajesh Sadanandan, Joint Secretary, M/o Rural Development.
10. Shri Anil Kumar, Deputy Director General, D/o Posts.
11. Shri Ghanraj Singh Shekhawat, Director, (DBT), Cabinet Secretariat.
12. Shri S.K. Bhalla, Director, Ministry of Home Affairs.
13. Shri Alok Kumar Verma, Director, M/o Health & Family Welfare.
14. Shri Nilam Buj Sharan, Economic Advisor, D/o Food & Public
Distribution.
15. Shri G. Mayil Muthu Kumaran, NIC-HQ.
16. Shri Subodh Mathur, Jt.CGA, PFMS.
17. Shri B.V.C. Rao, Sr. Tech Director, NIC-HQ.
18. Shri Naresh Kumar, Under Secretary (DBT), Cabinet Secretariat.
19. Shri Ravi Gupta, NIC-HQ
20. Shri Ashok Kumar, UIDAI.
21. Shri Heeralal Samariya, M/o Labour & Employment.
22. Shri P.Ajit Kumar, ASP-RB, D/o Posts.
23. Ms. Shwetha Rao. B, Research Officer (DBT), Cabinet Secretariat.
24. Ms. Tulsipriya Rajkumari, Research Officer (DBT), Cabinet Secretariat.
25. Shri Pravin Kumar Somra, Resource Officer (DBT), Cabinet Secretariat.
26. Shri Rajesh, D/o Food & Public Distribution.
27. Shri Vipin Garg, National Consultant, M/o Health & Family Welfare.

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No.D-11011/06/2016-DBT
Government of India/ भारत सरकार
Cabinet Secretariat/ मंत्रिमंडल सचिवालय
DBT Mission/ प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण

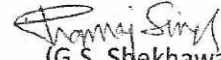
4th Floor, Shivaji Stadium Annexe
Rajiv Chowk, New Delhi – 110 001.
Dated 14th March, 2016.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Sub: Consultations for formalisation of the concept of proposed Social Security Platform.

The undersigned is directed to say that DBT Mission is conceptualising the Social Security Platform (SSP) in consultation with stakeholders and meetings were held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister of State for Finance for creating a comprehensive SSP which will act as a single interface for beneficiaries and the service providers to deliver public benefits in a rational, objective, convenient and targeted manner. SSP will be a federated, dynamic and updated house hold database linked with birth and death registration, marriage registration etc. functioning on hub and spoke model. Hon'ble Minister of Finance in para 100 of Budget proposals for the year 2016-17 also stated that a Social Security Platform will be developed using Aadhaar to accurately target beneficiaries.

In this background, it has been decided to convene a meeting under the Chairmanship of Secretary (C&PG) on 18.3.2016 at 3.30 PM in Conference Hall, 4th Floor, Shivaji Stadium Annexe, New Delhi to discuss the proposed Social Security Platform. A Brief note on the subject is enclosed. It is requested to make it convenient to attend the meeting.


(G.S. Shekhawat)
Director (DBT)

Tele.No.23343860 Ext.311

Encl : a/a

To

1. The Secretary, M/o Home Affairs.
2. The Secretary, D/o Electronics & Information Technology.
3. The Secretary, D/o Rural Development.
4. The Secretary, D/o Financial Services.
5. The Secretary, D/o Posts.
6. The Secretary, D/o Food & Public Distribution.
7. The Secretary, M/o Labour & Employment.
8. The Secretary, M/o Health & Family Welfare.
9. The Secretary, D/o Land Resources.
10. The Special Secretary, D/o Expenditure.
11. The Director General, UIDAI.

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12. The Registrar General & Consensus Commission of India.
13. Ex. Registrar General of India. (Shri C. Chandramauli)
14. OSD to MoS (F).
15. The Joint Secretary (PF-II), D/o Expenditure.
16. The Joint Secretary (FI), D/o Financial Services.
17. The Joint Secretary (Petroleum), M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas.
18. JS (TKP), Cabinet Secretariat
19. Jt.CGA, PFMS.

N.O.O.

1. Principal Secretary to PM.
2. Staff Officer to Cabinet Secretary.
3. PS to Secretary (C&PG).

Note on Proposed Social Security Platform

Government's benefit design and delivery mechanism has undergone significant changes in the last few years particularly with the inception of Aadhaar and the increase in mobile phone usage and improved connectivity across the country. The most significant change has been in the delivery of Government schemes wherein we have steadily moved towards a system of Direct Benefits Transfer (DBT).

DBT is a major reform process where cash / benefits are transferred directly in the bank accounts of beneficiaries, preferably Aadhaar seeded, cutting several layers in the delivery process. It envisages achieving accurate targeting of beneficiaries, de-duplication and reduction of fraud, efficiency in delivery process ensuring greater inclusion, elimination of waste, tracking fund flows to destination accounts, curbing leakage and thereby controlling expenditure and promoting greater accountability and transparency.

Not limited to the original conception of direct transfer of Cash to beneficiaries' accounts, the scope of DBT has widened much beyond. Significantly DBT has expanded to include entire gamut of G-to-C interface within its ambit. Thus, DBT involves use of IT applications for automation of Government procedure and MIS for range of services rendered in kind as well. However, notwithstanding the progress made under the DBT initiative, there are inherent shortcomings in the DBT approach which limit its ability in achieving the over-arching objectives. Lack of integrated, master database of the household duly seeded with Bank account / Aadhaar / Mobile constricts Government's ability to design comprehensive package for providing universal services to the deserving. Therefore, going forward there will be need for a common platform with unified household data and the requirement of common processes and applications in an overarching **Unified Social Security platform**.

Unified Social Security Platform

The **vision** of the Social Security platform is to create **one single interface** for beneficiaries and the service providers – to deliver public benefits in a rational, objective, convenient and targeted way to those in need. To achieve the objective of Social Security in true spirit, the intended and targeted beneficiary should be promptly informed of all the benefits he is entitled to by effective use of technology and IT tools.

Thus, the proposed Social Security platform should have the following key characteristics:

- a. Social Security platform to be based on a single unified household database with JAM embedded;
- b. Household to be cornerstone of the single unified household database;
- c. One interface for all participating departments / banks for Social Security and DBT schemes;
- d. Access on platform to be enabled for the beneficiaries

The Social Security platform is envisaged as a centralized platform with decentralized management, processes and applications.

- a. The platform would be centralized to the extent that aggregated data will be available at one single place for planning purposes.
- b. The platform will subsume common and repetitive processes across the schemes & Departments thereby simplifying beneficiary interfaces.
- c. At the same time, it will be decentralized in terms of the data being available to people who serve the community by providing public goods and services.
- d. Independent and department-centric processes and applications can be defined / created on the platform by the participating departments.

Processes:

I. Establish Universal Database: NPR with JAM embedded:**Universal Database**

- NPR update to be digitized – Notify corrections & call for modifications, biometric authentication
- Link with Birth / Death Registration
- 'Hubs' & 'Spokes' at Block / Taluk / ULB level and Village / Ward levels respectively

II. State level Societies / SPV to develop, manage, operate:**State level Societies/ SPV**

- Centre to form SPV at national level – central data repository
- States to join on 'plug & play' basis – MoU with State SPVs – professional team (call centre) to manage State mirror data
- Districts / Block level teams to operate – updation & modifications
- Village / Ward level citizen friendly centres to provide easy access

III. Dynamic Database – Essential to keep data Current**Dynamic Database**

- 5 types of changes to be captured – Addition & deletion due to birth / death; migration due to marriage, jobs etc.; splitting of households; changes in address / Mobile numbers etc.

IV. Government Process Re-engineering**Process Re-engineering**

- Aligned with UIDAI provisions – updation based on biometric authentication
- NPR – to provide demographic data; delink with Citizenship; link to birth / death registration
- Universal database for all Departments / Ministries – M/o Labour, Health, RD, Food, WCD; State Transport, Land Registration department etc. – to use the Database
- Going forward align budgetary allocations and 'release' of funds to system ('on-tap' basis)

V. Technology

Technology

- In consonance with the provisions of Aadhaar Bill, biometric data has to be stored at one place and used for authentication as per procedure prescribed;
- Departments need to design programs accordingly – based on on-line authentication rather than card based approach with biometric stored locally;
- The beneficiary database can be drawn from the proposed SSP – departments to run own eligibility tests – NIC to develop applications depending on varied requirements

Banking – Universal Benefits Account

- Essential to have an unique bank account for all Government benefits' transfer – under PMJDY, seeded with Aadhaar number
- Already existing DBT accounts may be converted under PMJDY accounts – households not having any account may be facilitated for creation of new account
- Since Post Bank will take some more time, decision needs to be taken regarding existing postal accounts
- Need for at least one account per household (woman head of the family!) – in addition to individual accounts – seeded with Aadhaar number built in the database.

Salient Features:

In order move ahead for establishing SSP, following Issues need immediate consideration:

1. **Legal Framework:** In order to keep the data federated and dynamic, various databases held under different systems such as NPR, Aadhaar, Birth & Death Registration have to be brought on common platform. This would require an integration framework. NPR and Aadhaar to be combined in the Unified Beneficiaries database (UBD).
2. **Policy regime:** In the federal structure, the roles and responsibilities of various agencies will need to be clearly earmarked. A federal structure with loose coupling is desirable. While, Centre can play enabling role, States will be required to set-up societies with call-centres and team of IT professional to run & monitor the system at State level.
3. **Application:** Access protocols and data protection / security systems needs to be clearly defined. While, aggregates will be available at higher levels for policy inputs, individual information can be accessed at local level for establishing eligibility, sending alerts / messages regarding service status etc. Updation will be done at local level, while aggregates will be available at District level & above for policy implementation and formulation.
4. **Structure:** SPV for SSP can be created at central level in DBT Mission or under DeitY (D/o Electronics & IT), comprising team of experts hired from the market. It would develop protocols to set meta-data standards, prescribe the Software and IT requirements etc. National data repository will be required to store UBD, prescribe its usages, manage inter-state portability etc. The SPV will in turn form partnership with State Societies / entities on 50-50 basis. State data hubs can have mirror databases for respective jurisdiction. Centre and State to meet the cost of running such a platform on equal sharing.
5. **Costs:** To be fully funded by Government. The national centre will be drawing upon budget allocation by Centre. State's cost will be on 50-50 sharing basis between State and Centre. The cost includes State level Call centre to monitor the operation of the system, district level team to implement, Block / Taluk / Municipal level teams to operate the system (Hubs). At the field level (Spokes), the model is self-financing, based on user charges.
